



CUPA Connection

Keeping Businesses Connected With Changes in Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Programs



National Pollution
Prevention Week

September 16-22, 2002

Celebrate Pollution Prevention Week 2002!

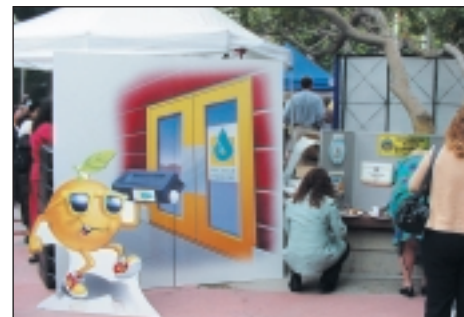
Pollution Prevention Week is celebrated nationally the third week of September. Locally in Orange County,



the Health Care Agency's Division of Environmental Health has taken the initiative, along with the help of the Board of Supervisors by passing a resolution for the past 8 years, to recognize its importance to the community and the general environment. This issue of the **CUPA Connection** is dedicated to increasing the awareness of how we can all work together to prevent pollution.

California's (and the nation's) first statewide Pollution Prevention Week was held October 4-10, 1993, with proclamations and resolutions from Governor Pete Wilson and the Legislature. It has since been repeated yearly with great success and is now known as National Pollution Prevention Week. The goal of this week is to increase the pollution prevention awareness among both the public and business people. It aims to

highlight pollution prevention potential for protecting the environment while also improving economic competitiveness. The event also had the secondary effect of increasing the level of awareness and support among local government managers and elected officials such as mayors, city council members and the County Board of Supervisors. This has led to the continuance, expansion, and further development of local pollution prevention programs.



Landfill Disposal Ban on Cathode Ray Tubes

Background

Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs), also known as picture tubes, can be found in computer monitors, televisions, and other electronic devices. The CRT is designed to amplify and focus high-energy electron beams, converting the electronic signal into a visual image. To protect the viewer from any radiation danger, the CRT glass contains between two and eight pounds of lead. When CRTs are disposed into a municipal solid waste landfill and subjected to pushing, crushing, and compacting by heavy machinery, the glass will break, and with time the lead in the glass will leach out and potentially contaminate the soil and ground water (drinking water source).

Proper Disposal

Business waste is NOT accepted at the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Centers (HHWCC), but businesses can find a listing of companies that recycle CRTs on the California Integrated Waste Management Board's website: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/electronics. (A Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator Program was proposed at the Irvine HHWCC, but that project was placed on hold.)

Televisions and computer monitors that are in good condition, currently working and meet minimum requirements may be taken to non-profit groups for reprocessing and reuse.

Contact the non-profit group of your choice before taking your CRT to a drop-off location or requesting a pickup.

This information was provided by the County of Orange Integrated Waste Management Department.

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What's New: CUPA Update

Need Information? Need Forms?

Visit our website at www.ochealthinfo.com/regulatory/cupa/index.htm to find a variety of information, including:

- CUPA forms
- A list of fire agency contacts
- The CUPA Connection newsletter
- "Hazardous Waste...The Basics" A Resource for Small and Medium Sized Businesses in Orange County.

Attention: Businesses!

Stay informed with regulation and industry standards by attending the Business Advisory Workgroup (BAW) meetings. These quarterly meetings are informal, where businesses and regulatory agencies meet to discuss upcoming issues, updates and changes in regulation. The next meeting is Wednesday, October 23, 2002 at 9:00 a.m. The meetings are held in the Main Conference Room of our office at 2009 E. Edinger Ave., Santa Ana. Contact Christine LaRosa at clarosa@hca.co.orange.ca.us or (714) 667-2033 for more information.

Billing Update

May 3rd was the last date facilities with programs associated with CUPA and Fire Department/Agency were billed. The entire process did not go without a hitch. A new software program CUPA began using mid-2001 was not processing the data completely, therefore requiring manual "clean up" by CUPA staff. This time-consuming

process paid off, but resulted in the bills being mailed out late. The billing for 2003 is expected to be mailed in January.

Business Assistance Workshop

The Orange County CUPA annually provides free training to all businesses that generate hazardous waste or have Underground Storage Tanks (USTs). Our last training was a half-day session on March 14, 2002 and covered SB 271 Consolidated Manifesting, AB 241 Waste & Handling Codes, Administrative Enforcement Orders, and a CUPA update. The workshops are also an excellent tool for training new staff. We are currently considering another workshop in early 2003. If you are interested, and would like to suggest a topic, please contact Christine LaRosa via email at clarosa@hca.co.orange.ca.us or phone (714) 667-2033.

Upcoming 2003 Cal CUPA Conference to be held in Orange County

The 5th Annual Cal CUPA Conference, which includes the annual UST Conference, will be held in Anaheim on February 3-6, 2003. The annual conference provides the owner/operator of a business with valuable information regarding the latest regulatory updates and the ability to interact with a variety of governmental agency representatives.

If you are interested in obtaining more information regarding the conference or would like to register on-line, go to www.calcupa.net.

Important Reminder for Underground Storage Tank Facilities

As you may know, new regulations were adopted in June 2001 regarding secondary containment testing. These regulations require all secondary containment systems installed on or after January 1, 2001 to be tested upon installation, 6 months after installation, and every 36 months thereafter. Secondary containment systems installed prior to January 1, 2001 are to be initially tested by January 1, 2003 and then every 36 months thereafter. Testing procedures are available upon request.

Secondary containment testing needs to be performed by either a licensed tank tester, licensed tank installer, or any person possessing a current Class "A," C-10, C-34, C-36, or C-61 (D40) license issued by the Contractor State Licensing Board. The tester must also be certified by the manufacturer of the monitoring equipment. Forty eight hour notification prior to the testing is required. If you need additional information or have questions, please call (714) 667-3600 and ask to speak to your district inspector.

California Accidental Release Prevention Program (Cal-ARP) Update

In November of 1998, OES published regulations implementing the California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) program. In these regulations was a list of materials that OES determined could create a *risk* to the community. This list is a slightly modified version of the federal list of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS). There are over 300 hundred materials listed in the CalARP program. OES was tasked to further review and amend the list to more accurately reflect materials and volumes that would pose a *risk* to the community if released. OES failed to do this and instead issued a letter stating that the existing list would remain in effect.

How does this effect local business? If you have more than a threshold amount of a listed chemical onsite you are regulated under the CalARP program. All CalARP regulated businesses will be required

to prepare a Risk Management Plan unless your local agency determines you do not pose a risk to the community and exempts your facility.

Examples of common materials and threshold quantities:

Chlorine (gas)	100 lbs
Ammonia (gas)	500 lbs
Sodium/Potassium Cyanide (Solid)	100 lbs
TDI (2,4 or 2,6)	500 or 100 lbs
Nitric Acid	1000 lbs

Need more information or the Table 3 list? Go to www.oes.ca.gov, click on "**Hazardous Materials**" and see CalARP regulations or call James Hendron, OC CUPA at (714) 667-3708.



It is our custom to highlight businesses in Orange County that have taken new and bold steps towards creating a workplace that incorporates pollution prevention techniques.

For the past 5 years, our agency has been carefully following a growing trend of dry cleaners converting to a non-toxic cleaning sometimes referred to as “green or natural cleaning” process called Wet Cleaning. Most of us are familiar with the sharp, sweet odor of dry cleaning chemicals when we bring our neatly pressed clothes that are wrapped in plastic home from the shop. The odor on our clothes comes from the solvent that is used in the cleaning process, known as perchloroethylene (perc). Perc has been linked to health and environmental hazards, and a recent study confirms that dry cleaning workers are more prone to certain cancers than the general population.

The good news is that in the past five in years in Orange County, the number of cleaners that are using Wet Cleaning has increased from 1 to 6. Wet Cleaning simply uses soap and water. The natural question that is raised most often is “won’t water damage the delicate fabrics like silk?” Based on the advancement in technology of the new wet cleaning machines and detergents, it is more than capable of handling delicate fabrics.

As mentioned earlier, there are 6 cleaners in the County currently using the wet cleaning process. They are listed below in chronological order of conversion from dry to wet

cleaning.

Cypress Natural Cleaners

Owner/Operator: Joe Whang
Address: 9947 Walker Street
Cypress, CA 90630
Installation Date: April 1998

San Clemente Natural Cleaning Center (Formerly San Clemente Dry Cleaning Center)

Owner/Operator: Moon Noh
Address: 913 S. El Camino Real
San Clemente, CA 92672
Installation Date: July 1, 2001

Rio Vista Cleaners

Owner/Op.: Jong Hwan Jeong; Steve Yong
Address: 2811 1/2 E. Lincoln Ave
Anaheim, CA 92826
Installation Date: March 1, 2002

Sparkle Cleaners

Owner/Operator: Jaime Kim
Address: 8931 Adams Blvd
Huntington Beach, CA 92646
Installation Date: April 2002

Anawood Cleaners

Owner: Thuhuong T. Duong/Witkowski;
Operator: Mustafa (Steve) Kana'an
Address: 1223 S. Euclid Street
Anaheim, CA 92802
Installation Date: July 17, 2002

One Day Cleaners

Address: 23302 Los Alisos Blvd
Mission Viejo, CA 92691
Installation Date: July 22, 2002

Several questions were asked of the newly converted wet cleaning operators:

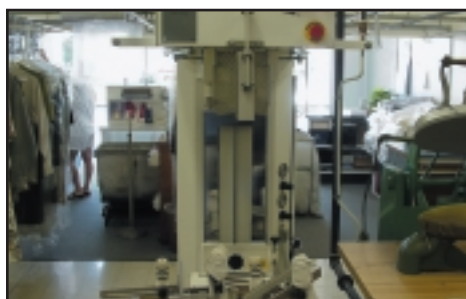
- 1) what was their reason for change;
- 2) what is the customer satisfaction since the conversion;
- 3) what is, if any, the financial impact since the conversion?

According to Moon Noh of San Clemente

Natural Cleaning Center, “I’ve been in the business for over 20 years, and my family members were concerned for my health as well as for me. That is the main reason I changed over to wet cleaning.” Another operator said, “since I’ve changed to wet cleaning, I don’t smell the odors first thing in the morning as I opened my doors to the shop. That’s a good thing.” It appears that most operators convert to wet cleaning once they are convinced that water can effectively and safely clean most fabrics and using these basic materials (water and detergents) is safer/healthier for them and their employees.

After one year of operating as a dedicated professional wet cleaner, Mr. Noh reports being very satisfied with the quality of cleaning. All customer garments are currently being processed at the cleaners, with the exception of suede, leather and ties. Operators reports no difference in pressing time compared to dry cleaning. Since converting to professional wet cleaning some cleaners have reported pressing time is faster than dry cleaning. In terms of the financial impact, most cleaners report no change in labor cost since switching.

Most of the cleaners mentioned above received grant-funding assistance to convert their dry cleaning equipment to new wet cleaning machines. The grants are provided through the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD). For more details on wet cleaning, call (714) 667-3709.

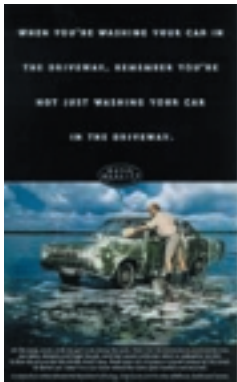




A familiar sign? If not, here's the scoop on storm water pollution prevention in Orange County. But first, some questions to ask yourself:

- ❖ Do you hose down the driveway to clean oil spills and grease?
- ❖ Do you wash your car and truck and throw the soapy water in the street or gutter?
- ❖ Do you dump your dirty water in the street after cleaning your carpets, floors or upholstery?
- ❖ Do you wash your paint brushes in the street gutter after the job is done?

When your car's leaking oil on the street, remember it's not just leaking oil on the street. Leaking oil goes from car to street and is washed from the street into the storm drain and into our lakes, streams and the ocean. Now imagine the number of cars in the area and you can imagine the amount of oil that finds its way from leaky gaskets into our water.



When you're washing your car in the driveway, remember you're not just washing your car in the driveway. All the soap, scum, and oily grit runs along the curb. Then into the storm drains and directly into our lakes, streams and ocean. And that causes pollution which is unhealthy for fish. So how do you avoid this whole mess? Easy. Wash your car on grass or gravel instead of the street. Or better yet, take it to a car wash where the water gets treated and recycled.



When your pet goes on the lawn, remember it doesn't just go on the lawn. When our pets leave those little surprises, rain washes all that pet waste and bacteria into our storm drains and then pollutes our waterways. So what to do? Simple. Dispose of it properly (preferably in the toilet). Then that little surprise gets treated like it should.



When you're fertilizing the lawn, remember it doesn't just go on the lawn. You fertilize the lawn. Then it rains. The rain washes the fertilizer along the curb, into the storm drain, and directly into our lakes, streams and ocean. This causes algae to grow, which uses up oxygen that fish need to survive. So if you fertilize, please follow directions and use sparingly.

What Is Storm Water & Urban Runoff Pollution?

Storm water runoff refers to seasonal rainfall flows. It is very noticeable during a heavy rain storm when large volumes of water drain off paved areas. Urban runoff can happen anytime of the year when excessive water use from irrigation, car washing and other sources carries litter, lawn clippings and other urban pollutants into storm drains. Even an automobile leaking motor oil 20 miles inland can still pollute the ocean.

Where Storm Water & Urban Runoff Pollution Comes From

- Automotive leaks and spills.
- Improper disposal of used oil and other engine fluids down the storm drain.
- Metals found in vehicle exhaust, weathered paint, rust, metal plating and tires.
- Pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers from lawns, gardens and farms.
- Improper disposal of cleaners, paint and paint removers.
- Soil erosion and dust debris from landscape and construction activities.
- Litter, lawn clippings, animal waste and other organic matter.
- Oil stains on parking lots and paved surfaces.

Where Does It Go?

These pollutants flow together on a journey from the storm drain to the flood control channel where it can eventually empty into the ocean and can be a serious threat to the beaches and ocean of Southern California.

What Is Going On in Orange County?

Storm Water Quality Management Programs have been developed by the Orange County Public Facilities & Resources Department, local cities, and other agencies which participate in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Their responsibilities involve encouraging the public to help protect water quality, monitoring runoff in the storm drain system, managing NPDES permit process for municipalities, investigating illegal disposals and maintaining storm drains.

The Role Of The Public

The support of Orange County residents, businesses and industries is needed to improve water quality and reduce the threat of Storm Water & Urban Runoff Pollution (SWURP). Proper use and disposal of materials we use everyday will help stop this form of pollution before it reaches the storm drain and the ocean.

The Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Management Review Act of 1989, also known as Senate Bill 14 (SB14), requires hazardous waste generators to seriously consider source reduction as the preferred method of managing hazardous waste. Source reduction is preferable over recycling and treatment options because source reduction avoids waste generation costs and management liability. Source reduction also provides the very best protection for public health and the environment. If your business annually generates more than 12,000 kilograms of hazardous waste or 12 kilograms of extremely hazardous waste, you are required to do source reduction planning.

SB 14 requires those businesses that meet the above criteria to identify major hazardous waste streams, evaluate source reduction opportunities, and prepare a plan and report to document these efforts. The business is required to prepare these plans (Plan, Report, and Summary Progress Report) once every four years. The next plan and reports must be completed by September 1, 2003.

Dates to Remember:

- ❖ The plan, report and summary progress report are required to be completed on or before **September 1, 2003**.
- ❖ The summary progress report must be submitted to the **Department of Toxic Substances Control by September 1, 2003**.
- ❖ The applicability of SB 14 is based upon the amount of waste produced in **calendar year 2002**.
- ❖ The **Plan** must cover the **next 4 years (2003-2006)**. The **Report** must cover the **previous 4 year period and compare 1998 to 2002**.

Resources:

- ❖ FREE workshops will begin in November 2002 and will run through Spring of 2003. Please call (714) 667-3709 for details.
- ❖ Contact your local CUPA inspector at (714) 667-3709,
Or
- ❖ Department of Toxic Substances Control Office of Pollution Prevention and Technology Development at (916) 322-3670.
- ❖ Guidance documents can be obtained through the office above or at www.dtsc.ca.gov

Hazardous Waste Source Reduction Planning -- SB 14 (Roberti, 1989)



Guidance Manual



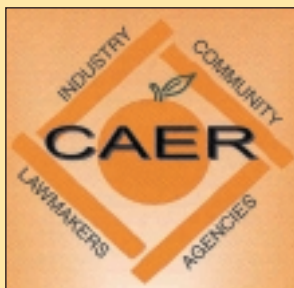
Summary Progress Report



Compliance Checklist



Orange County CAER Update



CAER stands for Community Awareness and Emergency Response. It is a voluntary organization comprised of businesses and regulatory agencies from all around Orange County committed to reducing the number of chemical related incidents. CAER also promotes chemical awareness and is devoted to increasing community, agency and business

ability to respond to an incident.

CAER meetings are scheduled on the 3rd Tuesday of "even" months. Meetings are a place to share information concerning incidents that have occurred and to share ideas about how to

reduce future incidents. They are also a great place to get "up-to-date" on rules and regulations or to clarify any regulatory questions.

Here are some of the latest meeting/training topics:

- ❖ Storm Water Pollution Prevention – Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
- ❖ California Accidental Release Prevention (Cal-ARP) Update
- ❖ Confined Space Training and Regulation Update

For information on meeting topics, location and date, please call (714) 667-3709.

Calendar of Events

September 16-22Pollution Prevention Week
September 21 Inner Coastal Clean Up, Countywide
October 22OC CAER Meeting
October 23Business Advisory Workgroup
December 17OC CAER Meeting
February 3-6, 2003CUPA Forum Conference in Anaheim
March 2003Business Assistance Workshop. TBA

CUPA Connection is published semi-annually by the Certified Unified Program Agency staff. It provides helpful up-to-date information and news to generators of hazardous waste and owner/operators of underground storage tanks within the jurisdiction of Orange County. For questions or comments, please call (714) 667-2033.

County of Orange

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Volume 15 Number 1
September - December 2002